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HELDERLEIGH NURSERIES

WINONA ONTARIO

Descriptive Catalogue of

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS VINES *and* ROSES

(SECTION No. 2)

WE ISSUE ALSO A SEPARATE CATALOGUE DESCRIBING ALL VARIETIES OF

FRUIT TREES, FRUIT BUSHES AND GRAPE VINES

AND A SEPARATE CATALOGUE OF

PERENNIAL PLANTS

DECIDUOUS TREES

ACER—MAPLE.

DASYCARPUM OR ERIOCARPUM (Silver-Leaved or Soft)—Of rapid growth and desirable for immediate effect; will thrive in wet soil where hard maple will not. This is a native of America and very hardy and desirable.

PLATANOIDES (Norway)—A distinct foreign variety, with large broad leaves of rich green. Probably the best maple in cultivation.

PSEUDO-PLATANUS (Sycamore)—A handsome tree of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage and smooth, ash gray colored bark.

PSEUDO-PLATANUS FOLIIS ATROPURPUREA (Purple Sycamore)—A very beautiful species of Sycamore maple. The large foliage is purplish crimson on the underside and dark green on the upper surface.

PSEUDO LUTESCENS (The Corstophine Plane)—A fine tree with noble foliage of a soft yellow; stands winds and exposure well.

RUBRUM (Red or Scarlet Maple)—A native species, of medium size, rounded head; produces deep, red blossoms, which appear before the leaves. In autumn the foliage changes to brilliant scarlet, rendering the tree very conspicuous.

SACCHARINUM (Sugar or Rock)—Very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranks among the best, both for lawn and avenue.

SCHWEDLERII (Schwedler's Purple)—A beautiful variety, with young shoots and leaves of bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in older leaves; probably the best of the purple Maples.

WIERII LACINIATUM (Weir's Cut-Leaved)—A silver maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage; of rapid growth, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance; should be in every collection.

AESCULUS—HORSE CHESTNUT.

HIPPOCASTANUM (Common White Flowering)—Very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

VAR. ALBA FLORE PLENO (Double White)—A superb variety with large spikes of handsome double flowers. Larger panicles than the common sort and of fine pyramidal habit. The absence of fruit, by which litter is avoided, is an important argument in favor of its employment.

VAR. RUBICUNDA (Red Flowering)—Magnificent reddish flower spikes; foliage of a deep green, and blooms late. A very showy tree and makes a fine contrast when planted alternately with white flowering.

AILANTHUS—TREE OF HEAVEN

GLANDULOSA—A lofty, rapid growing tree, with long, elegant, feathery, pinnate foliage; exempt from all disease and not attacked by insects; has a tropical appearance.

ALNUS—ALDER.

GLUTINOSUS—Quick growing small tree of graceful habit, suitable for lake and stream side planting.

VAR. LACINIATA IMPERIALIS (Imperial Cut-Leaved)—A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicate and beautiful cut leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth. One of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation.

AMELANCHIER—SERVICE TREE.

BOTRYAPIUM (Service Berry)—A tree with spreading branches with dar kgreen leaves turning yellow in the fall. Flowers pure white. Fruit, which is edible, purple when ripe.

ARALIA—ANGELICA TREE.

SPINOSA (Hercules Club or Devil's Walking Stick)—A native plant, valuable for producing tropical effects.

BETULA—BIRCH.

ALBA (Silver Birch)—Elegant tree for lawns and by waterside; the habit is slightly weeping in age.

PAPYRACEA (Canoe or Paper)—The bark of which is used in unsettled districts for making the famous birch bark canoe. The white bark of this very hardy tree contrasts beautifully with evergreens, and is a handsome, thrifty tree at all times.

PENDULA LACINIATA (Cut-leaved)—Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

MAXIMOWICZII—A graceful tree with silver bark, orange banded, leaves tapering and of greater size than any other Birch.

CARYA—HICKORY.

ALBA (Shell Bark or Shag Bark Hickory)—The most ornamental and valuable of the genus. The nuts are whiter and the shell thinner than those of other species.

CATALPA.

BUNGEII (Chinese Catalpa)—Of dwarf habit, growing only from 7 to 8 feet high. Foliage large and glossy, a shy bloomer.

SPECIOSA—A variety originating in the west; more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common Catalpa and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability. Very ornamental and valuable tree. Does especially well on sandy and gravelly soil.

CELTIS—NETTLE TREE.

OCCIDENTALIS (Nettle Tree or Sugar Berry)—Handsome tree with spreading branches and glabrous twigs. Lustrous green leaves which fade to tones of yellow in fall. Fruit resembles small black cherry.

CERASUS—CHERRY.

AVIUM VAR. FL. ALBA PLENA (Large Double Flowering Cherry)—At the period of flowering in May, a remarkably beautiful and attractive tree. The flowers are white and so numerous as to conceal its branches, and present to the eye nothing but a mass of bloom, each flower resembling a miniature rose.

PADUS (European Bird Cherry)—A shrubby tree resembling the Choke cherry. Flowers in drooping racemes. Fruit size of pea, red or purple.

VIRGINIANA (Choke Cherry)—A small tree; native of Canada. Fruit dark purple. Handsome when in flower.

CERCIS—JUDAS TREE OR RED BUD.

CANADENSIS—A very ornamental tree, with perfect heart-shaped leaves of pure green color. The tree derives its name of Red Bud from the profusion of reddish purple flowers with which it is covered before the foliage appears.

CHIONANTHUS—FRINGE TREE.

VIRGINICA (White Fringe)—A small tree or shrub, of roundish form, with large, glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow, fringe-like petals; blossoms in May or June.

CLADRASTIS (Virgilia)—THE YELLOW WOOD TREE.

LUTEA (Yellow Wood)—A tree generally with divided trunk and wide-spreading pendulous branches. Leaves turn golden yellow in fall. Flowers white, borne on long, drooping panicles.

CORNUS—FLOWERING DOGWOOD

FLORIDA (White Flowering Dogwood)—An American species of spreading, irregular form, growing from 16 to 25 feet high. The flowers produced in spring before the leaves appear are from 3 to 3½ inches in diameter, white and very showy.

FLORIDA FLORE RUBRO (Red Flowering)—A variety of the well-known White Dogwood, but having a deep rosy pink colored flower. The leaves have a soft, velvety appearance, and are of a darker green than the old variety. It makes a good, upright, bushy growth.

CRATAEGUS—THORN.

OXYACANTHA (Quick, Common Hawthorn)—The celebrated English hedge plant. Flowers single white.

ALBA PLENO (Double White)—Has small double white flowers and very profuse in blossoms, which appear in May.

COCCINEA PLENO (Paul's Double Scarlet)—Fine variety, flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade; very double and considerably larger than the common double red; fine rich foliage.

OX. RUBRA PLENO—Flowers double pink; quite distinct.

CRUS-GALLI (Cockspur Thorn)—Small tree with very thorny branches. Flowers white; fruit dull red, persisting until the following spring.

PRUNIFOLIA—Pyramidal tree, with large Plum-like foliage, brilliant scarlet in Autumn and fruits which persist after the leaves have fallen.

FAGUS—BEECH.

PURPUREA (Purple Leaved)—An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson.

PURPUREA RIVERSII (River's Smooth Leaved Purple Beech)—A remarkable species, with deep purple foliage, changing to greenish purple in the autumn. Very striking contrast with other ornamental trees. Attains a height of 40 to 50 feet and a breadth of 40 feet or more.

FRAXINUS—ASH.

AMERICANA (American White Ash)—A well known native tree.

EXCELSIOR (European Ash)—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head and gray bark; pinnate leaves and black buds.

PENDULA (Weeping Ash)—A valuable shade tree for lawns; makes a perfect tent in age.

GLEDITSCHIA—HONEY LOCUST.

TRIACANTHOS—A rapid growing native tree with powerful spines and delicate foliage, generally used for hedges.

JUGLANS—WALNUT.

CINEREA (White or Butternut)—A native tree of spreading growth when grown in the open; nuts oval shaped and rough, and about the same size as walnuts; loads heavily; grows admirably on a rocky hillside; flourishes near the top of the Helderleigh escarpment in the rear of the nurseries, and 300 feet higher.

JAPONICA (Japan)—One of the best imported walnuts; very productive; bears early.

NIGRA (Black or Common)—A very strong growing tree; attains an immense size; requires deep rich dry land; wood is very valuable; the extending branches of a tree grown in the open often measure 60 to 80 feet across; bears enormous quantities of nuts.

REGIA (English)—Not quite so hardy as American or Black Walnut, but is hardy in the peach belt, and the nuts are preferable, being thin shelled and fuller of meat.

KOELREUTERIA.

PANICULATA (Varnish Tree)—A hardy small round headed tree, which bears large panicles of golden yellow flowers in the end of July. Leaves change as season advances to golden yellow; a most desirable tree.

LARIX—LARCH.

EUROPEA (European)—An excellent, rapid growing, pyramidal tree, also valuable for timber. Small branches drooping.

LIQUIDAMBER.

STYRACIFLUA (Sweet Gum or Bilsted)—One of the finest American trees. Of medium size and moderate growth. Beautiful in all stages of growth, it is particularly handsome and striking in autumn, when the foliage turns to deep purplish crimson. Prefers marshy soils.

LIRIODENDRON—TULIP TREE.

TULIPIFERA (Tulip Tree or Whitewood)—A magnificent tree of tall pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves of light green color and handsome tulip-like flowers; should be transplanted when trees are small.

MAGNOLIA.

These magnificent trees, with their stateliness of form and splendour of growth and bloom, together with the rich foliage, are in the foremost rank amongst hardy shrubs and trees. They have no rival when planted in groups, and their effect in early spring is magnificent, brightening up the surrounding landscapes and filling the atmosphere with the richest perfume imaginable.

ACUMINATA (Cucumber Tree)—A beautiful pyramidal growing tree that attains a height of 60 to 90 feet; leaves 6 to 9 inches long, bluish green color; flowers yellow with bluish purple; fruit when green, resembles a cucumber. An American species.

CHINESE MAGNOLIAS.

These flower early in spring before the appearance of the leaves.

ALEXANDRINA—Blooms a few days earlier than Soulangeana, but otherwise very similar to that variety.

CONSPICUA (White or Yulan)—Of the Chinese class and of shrubby growth ;flowers large and pure white, very numerous, and appear early before the leaves; this is one of the most beautiful trees.

SOULANGEANA—One of the best of the Hybrid Chinese Magnolias; grows to medium size; is one of the hardiest of its class; has cup-shaped flowers three to five inches in diameter.

SPECIOSA—Resembles Soulangeana in foliage, but blooms smaller and later. Flowers remain in perfect condition longer than most varieties.

MORUS—MULBERRY.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING—Produced from seeds of the Multicaulis; tree very vigorous and productive, continuing in bearing a long time; fruit 1¼ inches long and ⅜ of an inch in diameter; color, blue black; flesh juicy, rich, sugary, with sprightly vinous flavor.

NEW AMERICAN—Fruit of the largest size, black, delicious in flavor; an attractive lawn tree, with very large leaves, of rapid growth hardy.

RUSSIAN—Fruit not so large as Downing or New American, but are very much hardier, loads enormously; berries sweet and very pleasant to eat; tree grows vigorously. Well worth planting, even if fruit is gathered only by the birds, who relish it immensely. When the birds are eating mulberries they will not be eating cherries.

TARTARICA PENDULA (Teas Weeping)—A very thrifty, vigorous grower, perfectly hardy, forming a natural umbrella-shaped top, or head; foliage handsome. New and valuable.

NEGUNDO—NEGUNDO MAPLE.

FRAXINIFOLIUM (Ash Leaf Maple, Box Elder, Manitoba Maple)—A native tree, maple-like in its seeds, and ash-like in its foliage; of irregular spreading habit, but of very rapid growth and extremely hardy, thriving on the plains of the Northwest.

PLATANUS—PLANE TREE.

OCCIDENTALIS (American Plane or Buttonwood)—A well-known tree, useful for park and street planting. Leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes being sharp pointed.

ORIENTALIS (Oriental Plane)—A well-known tree. Extensively used for street and park planting, espcially in cities where there is much smoke.

POPULUS—POPLAR.

BOLLEANA—A very tall, strong growing tree, leaves silvery on the underside; one of the very best poplars.

MONOLIFERA (Carolina)—Similar to Lombardy, but does not sucker so much, and grows even faster; has large leaves of a glossy appearance.

CANADENSIS VAR. AUREA (Golden)—Foliage is of a golden hue, more spreading in habit than others mentioned.

FASTIGIATA OR DILATATA (Lombardy)—Very distinct, well known variety, of rapid growth and tall narrow form, reaching a height of 100 feet and over.

PRUNUS.

PADUS (European Bird Cherry)—A rapid growing, beautiful tree, with glossy green foliage and long branches of white fragrant flowers in May, succeeded by clusters of fruit like black currants.

PISSARDII (Purple-leaved Plum)—Beautiful purple-leaved tree, which retains its distinctive foliage throughout the season. Flowers white and small, but its chief beauty lies in its lustrous crimson and purple leaves.

PYRUS—CRAB.

MALUS BACCATA—Pure white flowers, followed by showy crimson fruits in great numbers.

MALUS FLORIBUNDA—Single flower, beautiful carmine in bud, white when open. Fruit very ornamental in fall.

MALUS FLORIBUNDA ATROSANGUINEA—Flowers crimson, produced in great profusion. A charming variety.

MALUS PARKMANII FL. PLENO—Rich carmine semi-double flowers in wreaths.

MALUS SCHEIDECKERI—Rosy flowers in long wreath-like branches, which sweep to the ground in established trees.

AUGUSTIFOLIA (Bechell's Double Flowering—One of the most beautiful of the Crabs. Tree covered in spring with large double pink flowers, fragrant. Blooms when quite young and late in the season after others.

QUERCUS—OAK.

ALBA (American White Oak)—One of the finest native trees of large spreading branches; leaves lobed, pale green above and glaucous beneath.

COCCINEA (Scarlet)—A native tree of rapid growth, foliage changes to bright scarlet in the autumn, when it presents a most gorgeous appearance.

MACROCARPUS (Mossy Cup or Bur)—A native tree of spreading form, foliage deeply lobed, has the largest and most beautiful foliage of the oak family. A magnificent tree when fully grown, requiring plenty of room.

PALUSTRIS (Pin Oak)—Foliage deep green, finely divided; assumes a drooping form when it acquires age. A fine grower, valuable for street planting.

ROBUR (English)—The Royal Oak of England, a spreading tree of somewhat slow growth.

RUBRA (Red)—A native species of large size and rapid growth, foliage purplish red in the fall.

RHUS—SUMAC.

GLABRA LACINIATA (Cut-leaved Sumac)—A low growing variety of the Sumac with fern-like leaves; very beautiful and brilliantly colored in autumn.

TYPHINA LACINIATA (Cut-leaved Staghorn Sumac)—A picturesque form with deeply cut leaflets.

ROBINIA—ACACIA OR LOCUST.

HISPIDA (Rose or Moss Locust)—A beautiful species of spreading growth, with clusters of rose colored flowers, appearing in June and at intervals later.

PSEUDO ACACIA (Black or Yellow Locust)—A native tree of large size, rapid growth and valuable for timber, as well as quite ornamental. The flowers are disposed in long pendulous racemes, white or yellowish, very fragrant, and appear in June.

SALISBURIA—MAIDEN HAIR OR GINKGO TREE.

ADIANTIFOLIA—A remarkable tree from Japan, combining in its habits the characteristics of coniferous and deciduous trees; it grows to a medium size, but rapidly; has beautiful fern-like foliage, and is very hardy, succeeding perfectly at Ottawa; free from all insect pests; a very valuable ornamental tree, and ought to be much more extensively planted.

SALIX—WILLOW

BABYLONICA (Babylonian)—Our common and well known weeping willow, that grows so rapidly and attains such a large size.

BRITZENSIS—A vigorous tree with brilliant scarlet twigs; effective throughout winter.

DOLOROSA (Wisconsin Weeping Willow)—Of drooping habit and hardier than Babylonica. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold.

LAURIFOLIA (Laurel Leaf Willow)—Rich dark green shining foliage. A vigorous grower and a most valuable tree.

VITELLINA (Golden Willow)—Light green leaves and bright yellow branches.

SORBUS—MOUNTAIN ASH.

AUCUPARIA (European Mountain Ash)—A fine hardy tree, covered from July to winter with bright scarlet berries.

AUCUPARIA VAR. PENDULA (Weeping Mountain Ash)—A beautiful variety, rapid grower, and a decidedly pendulous habit. Desirable lawn tree.

QUERCIFOLIA OR PINNATIFIDA (Oak Leaved Mountain Ash)—Hardy tree, with large hairy lobed leaves distinct and fine. A most useful, ornamental tree.

TILIA—LINDEN, LIME OR BASSWOOD.

AMERICANA (American Linden or Basswood)—A rapid growing, large sized tree; very large foliage.

EUROPEA (European)—A very fine tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers, which are much sought after by the bees.

ULMUS—ELM.

AMERICANA (American White)—The noble, drooping, spreading tree of our own woods. One of the grandest of park or street trees.

CAMPESTRIS (English Elm)—An erect, lofty tree of rapid growth, with smaller leaves and more regularly cut than those of the American Elm, and darker colored bark; the branches project from the trunk almost at right angles.

LATIFOLIA—A particularly straight and rapid growing, handsome elm; limbs spreading like a fan.

MONTANA (Scotch or Wych Elm)—A very strong, vigorous, rapid growing tree, with large leaves for an elm and most highly to be recommended for street or park planting. An avenue of full grown elms is one of nature's grandest pictures.

MONTANA PENDULA (Camperdown, Weeping)—Its vigorous, irregular branches, which have a uniform, weeping habit, overlap so regularly that a compact, roof-like head is formed; the finest weeping tree.

STRICTA PURPUREA (Purple)—A beautiful variety, leaves of rich purple color when young.

GLABRE VEGATA (Giant Canadian or Huntingdon Elm)—A fine avenue tree whose leaves turn to golden yellow in autumn and have blades of diverse lengths.

Ornamental Deciduous Shrubs

AMYGDALUS—ALMOND.

COMMUNIS FLORE ROSEA PLENO (Lge. Double Flowering Almond)—A vigorous beautiful tree, covered in May with double rose colored blossoms like small roses.

BERBERIS—BARBERRY.

THUNBERGII (Thunberg's)—From Japan—A pretty species, of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Valuable as an ornamental hedge.

VAR. PYGMAEA (Box Barberry)—Pretty compact shrub with small leaves and of dense, twiggy habit. Invaluable for low ornamental fences and formal gardens.

CALYCANTHUS—CAROLINA ALLSPICE OR SWEET SCENTED SHRUB.

FLORIDUS—The wood of this shrub is fragrant; foliage rich, flowers of a rare chocolate color, having a peculiar agreeable odor. They blossom in June and at intervals afterwards.

CARAGANA—PEA TREE.

ARBORESCENS (Siberian Pea Tree)—A graceful shrub, bearing pea shaped yellow flowers in May.

PYGMAEA—Nearly prostrate form, with glaucous leaves and showy pea-like orange flowers.

CARYOPTERIS—BLUE SPIREA.

MASTACANTHUS—Pretty little shrub, with clusters of beautiful blue flowers; very fragrant and borne in great profusion until September; somewhat tender and requires protection.

CEPHALANTHUS—BUTTON BUSH.

OCCIDENTALIS—Bush 4 to 6 feet tall, which thrives best in moist, loamy soil. Flowers in dense, round balls appearing in midsummer.

CLETHRA—WHITE ALDER.

ALNIFOLIA (Sweet Pepper Bush)—Spikes of clear white fragrant flowers. August.

CORNUS—DOGWOOD.

SIBIRICA (Red Branched)—Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter on account of its blood-red bark; does not grow to a tree.

ELEGANTISSIMA VARIEGATA—A variegated-leaved species of the red-twigged; the leaves are broadly margined with white and in some cases entirely white.

SPÆTHII—Similar to the last named except that the variegation is yellow instead of white; one of the finest ornamental shrubs.

STOLONIFERA (Red Osier Dogwood)—A native species, with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter.

CYDONIA—(PYRUS JAPONICA)—JAPANESE QUINCE.

JAPONICA (Scarlet Japan Quince)—Has bright, crimson flowers in great profusion; one of the most attractive ornamental shrubs grown; makes an attractive hedge.

ALBA—A beautiful variety with delicate white and blush flowers.

ATROCOCCINEA PLENA—Double flowering variety of Japanese Quince; an attractive shrub.

MAULEI—Beautiful orange colored flowers; a distinct shade.

DEUTZIA—DEUTZIA.

This interesting family was introduced from Japan. They are hardy, thrifty, profuse bloomers, and should, we think, be planted more largely.

CANDIDISSIMA (Double White Flowering)—One of the finest shrubs, producing snow-white flowers of great beauty, and valuable for bouquets and baskets.

CRENATA FLORE PLENO—One of the most desirable of the Deutzias, flowers double tinged with rose.

GRACILIS—An exquisitely beautiful white flowering sort, of dwarfish habit—more so than other varieties; blossoms early in June, with Spirea Van Houttei and Exochorda Grandiflora.

LEMOINEII—A hybrid obtained by crossing the well known Deutzia Gracilis with Deutzia Parviflora. Flowers pure white, borne on stout branches, which are of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free flowering.

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—A variety raised from Deutzia Crenata Flore Pleno, and producing large double white flowers, the back of the petals being slightly tinged with rose. It excels all of the older sorts in size of flower, length of panicle, profusion of bloom and vigorous habit; blooms nearly a week earlier than Deutzia Crenata Flore Pleno.

WATERII—A superb sort, with large flowers borne in long, loose racemes. They are a pretty pink color and open out quite flat. The shrub is very vigorous and hardy, growing to 8 feet under proper conditions.

DESMODIUM (Purple Pea)

PENDULIFOLIUM—Purple pea-like flowers in loose clusters on drooping branches. Fine waterside and border planting.

DIERVILLA—WEIGELA.

Another valuable shrub of Japanese origin. They produce, in early summer, superb large trumpet-shaped flowers of all shades and colors. In borders and groups they are most attractive, and they are recommended for planting with the Lilacs, as they follow immediately after them in blooming.

ABEL CARRIERE—Scarlet bloom in the most wonderful abundance; robust grower; very grand in color. Earliest to bloom.

CANDIDA (White Flowered)—A strong, robust grower like the Rosea, but having pure white flowers that are in the most luxuriant profusion, and endure from the beginning of June to autumn; a really valuable addition to the list of hardy, robust shrubs, and should be in every collection.

CONQUETE—The largest flowered variety; flowers deep rose.

HYBRIDA EVA RATHKE—A charming variety, with beautiful, brilliant crimson flowers of a clear shade.

LAVALLEI—Much darker crimson than Rosea, and ten days later.

ROSEA (Rose-Colored)—An elegant shrub, with fine rose colored flowers, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune ,and considered one of the best plants he has discovered; hardy;, blooms in early June; grows to be a large shrub, 10 feet across and the same height; at their best about June 20.

STELZNERII—Resembles Rosea, but even more profuse of bloom, and slightly more crimson; apparently the hardiest of all.

SIEBOLDII ALBA MARGINATA—Yellow variegated leaves, turning to silvery white when matured; flowers rose colored; a most desirable, upright growing shrub.

NANA FOLIIS VARIEGATA (Variegated-Leaved)—Of dwarf habit, and possessing clearly defined, silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white. It stands the sun well, and is one of the best dwarf variegated leaved shrubs.

ELÆAGNUS OLEASTER.

LONGIPES (Japan Oleaster)—A handsome, shapely, silvery-leaved shrub, with ornamental red-brown bark; hardy and easy to grow; bright yellow flowers in June on long stalks, but the chief beauty of this shrub is an orange-red fruit which is produced in profusion along the whole length of the branches.

EXOCHORDA—PEARL BUSH.

GRANDIFLORA—From North China; a fine shrub, producing large white flowers in early June, when it is one of the most showy shrubs in existence; a strong grower and hardy.

FORSYTHIA—GOLDEN BELL.

FORTUNEII (Fortune's)—This is one of the most commonly grown, and is a strong shrub covered in early spring with yellow flowers before the leaves appear; should be pruned down close to make a compact head, as its habit is straggling; a native of China and Japan.

INTERMEDIA—Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green; hardy.

SUSPENSA—Weeping; resembles Fortuneii in bloom, but growth is more pendulous.

HALESIA—SNOW DROP OR SILVER BELL.

TETRAPTERA—A very beautiful and graceful shrub with small, bell-shaped flowers in May, followed by four-winged fruit one or two inches long.

HAMAMELIS—WYCH HAZEL

VIRGINIANA—Quaint yellow flowers produced from the stems during winter.

HIBISCUS—ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON.

BOULE DE FEU—Fine new variety of vigorous growth; flowers large, double and of beautiful violet red color.

JEANNE D'ARC—Flowers pure white, double; plant a strong grower.

PURPUREA FLORE PLENO (Double Purple)—Very showy kind; flowers double purple; exceptionally fine.

RUBRA PLENO—Double red; clear and very showy.

TOTUS ALBUS—Single; pure white.

VARIEGATIS FLORE PLENO (Variegated Leaved)—White flowers with purple outside; petals shaded pink, foliage finely variegated. Sometimes called "Painted Lady."

HYDRANGEA.

ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA ALBA (Snowball Hydrangea, Hills of Snow)—The blossoms are of the very largest size, of pure white color. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early spring shrubs, while its long season of bloom, from early June through August, renders it doubly valuable to every owner of a garden; very hardy.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA (Large Clustered)—Fine large shrub, bearing snowy panicles of pink and white flowers in the greatest profusion. It is quite hardy, and is altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly or on a lawn in masses; grown as a bush and half standards.

HYPERICUM—ST. JOHN'S WORT.

PATULUM—Bright golden yellow flowers in clusters in summer.

VAR. HENRYI—Makes a lovely bush 4 feet high, covered with golden yellow flowers.

KERRIA—CORCHORUS.

JAPONICA—A charming green branched shrub, with bright yellow flowers. The bark is most attractive and bright and lends color to the shrubbery in winter.

FL. PLENO—The elegantly shaped double form.

LIGUSTRUM—PRIVET.

AMURENSE (Amur or Amoor Privet)—The only privet that has proved hardy at Ottawa. A native of China and Japan, that grows as high as 6 feet.

IBOTA (Chinese Privet)—Flowers large white, produced in heavy clusters; leaves long and shiny; a hardy and altogether desirable variety.

OVALIFOLIUM (California Privet)—Vigorous and fairly hardy, of fine habit and of value for hedges.

REGELIANUM (Regel's Privet)—Hardy variety with handsome shiny foliage and spreading branches. This is a prostrate form of Ibota.

VULGARE (Common Privet)—Narrower foliage and darker in color than above; a desirable variety for hedges.

YELLOW FRUITED—Foliage lighter in color and the trusses of yellow berries are very attractive.

LONICERA—HONEYSUCKLE BUSH.

Climbing varieties can be found under heading of Climbing Vines.

FRAGRANTISSIMA (Fragrant)—A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant small flowers, which appear before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen; most desirable.

GRANDIFLORA (Pink Flowered Honeysuckle)—A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June.

MORROWII—Japanese variety, valuable for its red fruit.

TATARICA (Red Tartarian)—A well known, upright shrub, flowers bright pink, which appear in May.

TATARICA ALBA (White Tartarian)—Like the preceding, but has creamy white flowers, which are fragrant.

MAHONIA—ASHBERRY (EVERGREEN).

AQUIFOLIA (Holly-leaved Mahonia)—A native species of medium sized, purplish, shining leaves; bright yellow flowers, followed by bright blue berries.

MAPLES—JAPANESE.

PALMATUM (Polymorphum)—Light green foliage; habit that of a small Sugar Maple.

PALMATUM VAR. ATROPURPUREUM—Very richly colored foliage, more crimson than purple.

PALMATUM VAR. DISSECTUM—Cut-leaved variety of slightly drooping habit.

PALMATUM VAR. DISSECTUM ATROPURPUREUM—Blood red foliage; very elegant.

PALMATUM VAR. SCOLOPENDRIFOLIUM—Fern-leaved, very dainty.

PALMATUM VAR. SCOLOPENDRIFOLIUM RUBRUM—Similar, but foliage blood red.

PÆONIA—TREE PÆONY.

A very valuable flowering shrub; exceptionally hardy and most effective in beds or bold groups.

We offer a selection of the best Japanese varieties, single, semi-double or full double flowered, in white, pink, rose, red and crimson colors; the flowers a foot or thereabouts across; the petals plain edged or delightfully slashed or fringed. The foliage is elegantly lobed and is equally delightful.

PHILADELPHUS—"SYRINGA" OR MOCK ORANGE.

This beautiful shrub, with its handsome foliage and waxy white flowers, which are produced in great profusion and with strong perfume, deserves a prominent place in the shrubbery.

CORONARIUS (Common Syringa)—A well known shrub with pure white, highly scented flowers. One of the first to bloom.

ETOILE ROUGE—Light pink flowers in elegant festoons.

FANTASIE—Rosy flowers with lighter centres; a pretty shrub.

FOLIIS AUREIS (Golden Leaved)—A pretty plant of medium size with golden-yellow foliage, and white flowers.

GRANDIFLORUS (Large Flowered)—A conspicuous, showy kind, with large flowers and irregular branches. Will grow to be 10 to 12 feet high if untrimmed.

LEMOINEI (Hybrid Mock Orange or Lemon Scented)—Flowers white and very fragrant, produced early in June.

NIVALIS—Pure white shell-like flowers, larger than Lemoinei.

PURPUREO MACULATUS—White or rose tinted flowers with purple spots at base. Arching twiggy growths; 2 feet high.

PRUNUS—ALMONDS AND PLUM.

ALMONDS.

GEORGICA (Nana)—Slender twiggy growths festooned with pink blossoms.

JAPONICA FLORE ALBA PLENO (White Flowering Almond)—Double, white, flowers in May.

JAPONICA FLORE RUBRO PLENO (Red Flowering Almond)—Bears beautiful rose-like flowers in May before the appearance of the leaves.

PLUMS.

TRILOBA (Double Flowering Plum)—An interesting hardy shrub, flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long slender branches. A native of China; hardy.

PSEUDO CERASUS—A tree somewhat resembling the Sweet Cherry; very ornamental and quite hardy.

JAS. VEITCH—Delicate rosy-pink flowers in wonderful trusses; needs shelter from coldest winds.

WATERERI—Blush pink flowers in large clusters.

RHAMNUS—BUCKTHORN

CATHARTICUS—Fine hardy shrub with dark green foliage; white flowers and small black fruit; chiefly planted as a hedge plant.

RHODOTYPUS—WHITE KERRIA

KERRIOIDES—From Japan. A very ornamental shrub of medium size, with handsome foliage and large single white flowers in the latter part of May, succeeded by numerous small fruit.

RHUS—SMOKE TREE OR PURPLE FRINGE.

COTINUS (Purple Fringe, Smoke Tree)—A charming shrub which is covered in midsummer with clusters of curious hair-like flowers.

GLABRA (Smooth Sumach)—Very effective in autumn, with its crimson seeds and foliage.

RIBES—CURRANT.

AUREUM (Yellow Flowered)—Attractive bush with shining green leaves and yellow flowers.

SAMBUCUS—ELDER.

CANADENSIS AUREA——A handsome bush, with golden foliage, which it retains all summer. Its vigorous growth and freedom from disease make it a desirable and effective shrub.

RACEMOSA PLUMOSA FOLIIS AUREIS (Cut Leaf Golden Elder)—A charming shrub, its chief feature being its bright, attractive, delicately cut foliage, which is retained throughout the summer months. This is one of the best cut leaf shrubs in cultivation.

SPIREA—MEADOW SWEET.

The Spireas hereunder listed are choice varieties, and all of the easiest culture. Their blooming extends over a period of quite three months.

ANTHONY WATERER—A fine, new dwarf Spirea, with dark crimson flowers, darker than Spirea Bumalda. One of the finest shrubs of recent years.

ARGUTA—Of dwarfish habit; flowers white; one of the best sorts, and the first to flower in early May, following Thunbergii.

AUREA (Golden Spirea)—A variety with distinct yellow foliage and double white flowers in June; highly ornamental and pleasing in appearance.

BILLARDII—Rose colored spikes, differing altogether in appearance from Van Houttei and others of that class; blooms nearly all summer; is hardy and attractive.

BUMALDA—A new Spirea from Japan; dwarfish habit; foliage narrow; flowers rose colored, in great profusion during summer and autumn.

CALLOSA ALBA—A white flowering variety, of dwarf, bushy, symmetrical form. Keeps in flower all summer. A valuable small shrub.

CALLOSA ROSEA (Fortune's Rose-Colored Spirea)—Has large panicles of deep rosy blossoms; grows strong and blossoms nearly all summer.

DOUGLASII—Has spikes of beautiful, deep, rose-colored flowers in July and August.

OPULIFOLIA (Nine Bark)—A strong growing shrub with white flowers.

PANICULATA ROSEA—A vigorous grower, with blooms of rose-colored flowers. July.

PRUNIFOLIA FLORE PLENO—A beautiful Japanese sort with pure white flowers in May; keeps in flower a long time and justly merits a front place among the Spireas.

RUBERRIMA—Dwarf in habit; narrow foliage and a profusion of rose-colored flowers in midsummer and autumn. Very like Bumalda.

THUNBERGII—Of dwarf, roundish form; slender, graceful, drooping habit; flowers small, white; very early in bloom, being the first of the Spireas; extremely neat and pretty.

VAN HOUTTEI—One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spireas, having pure white flowers in clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter, astonishingly profuse bloom, and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy. Introduced from France, and there is no more desirable flowering shrub in cultivation. Flowers last of May.

SYRINGA—LILAC.

For many years we have been collecting a stock of Lilacs, and after a thorough test in regard to hardiness and vigor we take pleasure in offering the following varieties. We have imported heavily in the past, and the French varieties are all from reliable sources, and they have been grown to perfection on our own grounds before being offered. We especially recommend this list of named varieties, and we can confidently say that in size, form and color there are kinds that will surpass the old favorites which have for so long held a position quite their own with flower lovers.

ABEL CARRIERE—Season early; flowers double; blooms large shouldered, color pink, turning to lilac; one of the very best.

ALPHONSE LAVALLE—Double, very large panicle, beautiful blue, shaded with violet.

CHARLES X.—Season medium, flowers single, bloom of moderate size, color purplish lilac; extremely hardy bush, very robust.

CHARLES JOLY—Season early; flowers double, blooms moderate size; not shouldered, very dark, reddish purple; retaining its magnificent color in a most marked degree to the last. One of the very best of lilacs.

CONGO—Season medium, flowers single, blooms mammoth size; color dark purplish violet, which it retains for a great length o ftime. This lilac certainly deserves a place at the very top of the list.

CONQUETE—Season medium, flowers single, bloom magnificently large, color crimson lilac; very worthy.

DR. LINDLEY—Large, compact panicles, with purplish lilac flowers, dark red in the bud; very fine.

DR. MAILLOT—Season medium; flowers double; color lilac; very fine.

EMILE LEMOINE—Double; of fine form; rosy lilac; very fine.

EMODI—Season very late; bloom not large; color lilac; chief merit is its lateness, most sorts being gone when it is in bloom.

FRAU DAMMANN—Panicles or truss of immense size; flowers medium and pure white. This and the Ludwig Spæth are the two best Lilacs of recent introduction.

JAPONICA—Species from Japan, becoming a good sized tree; foliage dark green, glossy, leathery; flowers creamy white, odorless, in great profusion; a month later than other Lilacs.

JOSIKA—A fine, distinct species of tree-like growth, with dark, shiny leaves, and purple flowers in June and immediately after most lilacs have done flowering.

LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE—Flowers double; blooms very large, color violet purple.

LEON SIMON—Flowers double; blooms very large, violet color; season early; an extremely desirable sort.

LUDWIG SPÆTH—Flowers single and very large; panicles very large; color dark purplish red; distinct; superb; mid-season. One of the best.

LIGUSTRINA PEKINENSIS (Chinese Lilac)—Spikes of creamy white flowers; becomes in time large shrub or tree; blooms extremely late, about the same time as Japonica.

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY—Flowers double, panicles large, color white, very fine, season medium.

MARECHAL DE BASSOMPIERRE—Deep carmine rose; double.

MADAME CASIMIR PERIER—The finest double white lilac, panicles large, creamy white flower, very full.

MADAME DE SPÆTH—Flowers single; blooms very large, season medium, color reddish violet; extremely desirable.

MADAME FRANCISQUE MOREL—Flowers singly, very large; immense panicles; color violet rose; among the very best.

MADAME LEMOINE—Flowers double; color white; season medium. One of the best white varieties.

MARIE LEGRAYE—Flowers single, heads very large, open; season medium; probably the finest white lilac.

MICHAEL BUCHNER—Flowers very double; panicle erect; very compact and large; color pale lilac; season early; bush somewhat dwarfish in habit; very distinct and desirable.

OBELISQUE—Season early; flowers double; color white; very good.

PERSICA (Persian)—A native of Persia; foliage small as compared to common lilac; flowers bright purple; grows four to six feet high.

PERSICA ALBA (White Persian)—A fine sort; white flowers, delicately tinted with rose color.

PRESIDENT CARNOT—Double flowers; pretty lilac tint, marked in centre with white.

PRINCE DE BEAUVEAU—Violet; double.

PRESIDENT GREVY—Flowers double and very large; panicle magnificent; color a beautiful blue; one of the very finest of all lilacs.

ROTHOMAGENSIS (Rouen Lilac)—A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers, panicles of large size and very abundant.

SOUVENIR DE L. THIBAULT—A very large flower; very double, dark lilac, a fine variety.

VILLOSA—From Japan; a very large, branching panicle; flowers light purple in bud, white when open, fragrant, two or three weeks later than most lilacs.

VULGARIS (Common Lilac)—Bluish purple flowers; a standard variety.

VULGARIS ALBA (Common White Lilac)—White flowered variety.

SYMPHORICARPUS—ST. PETER'S WORT OR WAXBERRY.

RACEMOSUS (Snowberry)—A well known shrub with small pink flowers and large white berries that hang on the plant through early winter.

VULGARIS (Indian Currant, Coral Berry)—A shrub of very pretty habit; foliage, flowers and fruit small; fruit purple; hangs all winter.

TAMARIX—TAMARISK.

GALLICA (Africana)—A light diffuse shrub with greyish growths topped with Spirea-like pink sprays of flowers in later summer. Good for waterside and damp borders and for park grouping.

VIBURNUM—ARROWROOT.

CARLESII (Chinese V.)—A lovely small habited shrub with pretty plicated foliage and terminal rosettes of white; pink tinted flowers of rare exotic beauty, very fragrant. Quite a valuable addition to shrubs hardy in Canada.

LANTANA (Wayfaring Tree)—A large robust shrub, with soft heavy leaves, and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded by red fruit; retains its foliage very late.

OPULUS (High or Bush Cranberry)—Both ornamental and useful, its red berries resembling Cranberries; esteemed by many; hang till destroyed by frost late in fall.

OPULUS STERILIS (Common Snowball or Guelder Rose)—A well known, favorite shrub, large size, with globular clusters of white flowers; latter end of May.

PLICATUM (Japan Snowball)—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan. Flowers pure white in June. Moderate growth; handsome, plicated foliage. One of the most popular and desirable shrubs grown.

CLIMBING VINES

ACTINIDIA.

ARGUTA—A climbing plant from Japan; flowers white, with purple centre, sometimes covers the whole vine; fruit is round, edible, has a fine flavor; handsome foliage; very strong grower.

AMPELOPSIS.

ENGELMANII—A self clinging variety of Virginia Creeper; clings to a brick or stone wall like Boston Ivy, and is very hardy like Virginia Creeper.

HIRSUTA—This is very much like Engelmannii; is very hardy, passing the coldest winters uninjured at Ottawa; clings to any smooth surface like Boston Ivy, and resembles to all appearances Virginia Creeper. Just the thing for northern portions of the country, where Boston Ivy is too tender.

VEITCHII (Japan Ivy, Boston Ivy)—Miniature foliaged creeper, which clings to the smoothest brick walls perfectly without any support whatever; leaves glossy green shaded with purple, hardy, and colors finely in autumn; grows slowly at first, but when once established soon covers the side of house with a perfect overlapping of shining foliage.

QUINQUIFOLIA (Virginia Creeper)—A native vine of rapid growth with large luxuriant foliage, which in autumn assumes the most magnificent coloring. The blossoms, which are inconspicuous, are succeeded by handsome dark blue berries.

ARISTOLOCHIA—BIRTHWORT.

SIPHO (Dutchman's Pipe)—A native climbing shrub that has very large thick leaves 10 to 12 inches in diameter, overlapping each other like shingles, when growing upon a trellis. Has yellowish green flowers resembling a pipe in form.

BIGNONIA.

RADICANS (Trumpet Flower)—Splendid climber, vigorous, only moderately hardy, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped flowers in August.

GRANDIFLORA (Large Flowered)—A magnificent vine with large flowers, very showy; tender.

CELASTRUS—BITTERSWEET.

ARTICULATUS—A vigorous climber for verandas, pillars and tree stems, pergolas, etc. Valued for its brilliantly polished green foliage and red fruits; an excellent screen or shade-giving climber.

LONICERA—HONEYSUCKLE.

CHINENSIS (Chinese Twining)—This is a hardy, fast growing sort, holding foliage well into the winter; blooms in July and September, and is very fragrant.

HALLEANA (Hall's Japan)—A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant, and covered with flowers from July to December; holds its leaves till January. The best bloomer of all.

BRACHYPODA AUREA RETICULATA (Japan Golden Leaved)—A handsome variety, with the foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow; perfectly hardy, not injured here during severe winter 1903-4.

BELGICA (Monthly Fragrant)—Very fragrant red and yellow flowers; blooms all summer; a hardy and well known sort; very hardy, not injured here during severe winter 1903-4.

SEMPERVIRENS (Scarlet Trumpet)—This is one of the handsomest varieties in cultivation; a strong, rapid grower, and produces scarlet, inodorous flowers all summer.

CANADENSIS (Yellow Trumpet)—Well known variety, yellow, trumpet-like flowers.

POLYGONUM—SPIREA VINE.

BALDSCHUANICUM—A wonderful Chinese climber with small heart shaped leaves and foamy masses of pink flowers in great profusion; grows quickly and is always effective wherever planted.

WISTARIA.

SINENSIS ALBA (Chinese White)—Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune; flowers pure white. This is regarded as one of the finest things introduced from the Celestial Empire.

SINENSIS (Chinese)—Beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established makes an enormous growth; very hardy and one of the most superb vines in cultivation; flowers in May and June.

VITIS—VINE.

COIGNETIAE—Immense leaves which change to brilliant scarlet in fall; a splendid verandah screen and shade vine.

HENRYANA—Elegantly five cleft leaves bronze and scarlet in color and with a stripe of silver down the centre of each leaflet.

LOWIANA—Self-clinging; a pretty vine with palm shaped leaves changing to scarlet in age. Good for low walls, pillars, etc.

VINIFERA PURPUREA—The purple leaved Grape.

CLEMATIS

Hardy climbing plants with gorgeous flowers of nearly every shade. Many of the flowers are from 4 to 7 inches in diameter, growing rapidly and profusely. All the varieties delight in deep, rich soil and a sunny exposure, and need supports to which they should be fastened as they advance. They are well adapted to covering unsightly objects, and are used to advantage about rock-work; are most popular ornamental plants; they benefit by having the roots mulched during the winter with any coarse material, such as manure, etc.

THE FOLLOWING FLOWER ON SHOOTS OF THE PRESENT SEASON'S GROWTH:

COCINNEA—A handsome, hardy sort, bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of a bright coral red color; blooms with wonderful profusion from June until frost.

FLAMMULA (European Sweet Clematis)—This has small white, fragrant flowers.

HENRYII—Very large, creamy white flowers, one of the best; a perpetual bloomer; not as hardy as Jackmanii.

JACKMANII—Perhaps the best known of the newer fine perpetual clematis, and should have credit of the great success now attending this family of beautiful climbers. Plant is free in its form of growth and an abundant and successful bloomer, producing flowers until frozen up. Flowers are large, an intense violet purple, remarkable for its velvety richness. Though raised in 1862—since which time many new varieties have been introduced—it has no superior and very few, if any, equals. July to October.

MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE—This is the nearest approach to a bright red clematis, and has been called the Crimson Jackmanii; the vine grows vigorously and blooms profusely; color crimson red and quite distinct from any of the older sorts.

PANICULATA—A native of Japan; this is regarded as one of the most valuable sorts for general culture, for, although the flowers are small, they are pure white and fragrant; vine very vigorous and hardy, and soon covers a porch or verandah, and is one mass of bloom from August until frost comes.

RAMONA—This new Clematis originated in Newark, N.J. It is a strong, rampant grower, very much stronger than Jackmanii, often growing ten to twelve feet the first season. It is a true perpetual bloomer, flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of bloom all through the season. In size the flower surpasses any of the old sort, often six to seven inches in diameter and of the most perfect shape. Color deep rich lavender. Distinct from any other sort and very attractive. Perfectly hardy and remarkably vigorous.

VITICELLA RUBRA GRANDIFLORA—This is a crimson clematis with medium sized flowers in profusion. The flowers, which are very abundant, are a dull crimson color, and have green stamens. July to October.

VITICELLA KERMESINA—Flowers of medium size, wine color; very profuse bloomer. A strong, free grower.

Double Sorts.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH—Without doubt the best of pure whites; flowers of medium size; deliciously scented.

CONIFERÆ (EVERGREENS)

ABIES—FIR.

BALSAMEA (Balsam Fir)—A very erect, regular pyramidal tree, with dark green sombre foliage. Grows rapidly and is very hardy.

CONCOLOR (Silver Fir of Colorado)—Without doubt the finest of the Rocky Mountain Evergreens. Tree of graceful habit; broad, handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath.

JUNIPERUS—JUNIPERS.

CHINENSIS (Chinese)—A dense growing, hardy variety, with silvery tipped foliage in the growing season.

COMMUNIS VAR. HIBERNICA (Irish)—A distinct and beautiful variety, erect, dense, conical outline, resembling a pillar of green.

COMMUNIS VAR. SUECICA (Swedish)—A small sized, pyramidal tree, of handsome outline, with yellowish green foliage; quite hardy.

JAPONICA (Japanese)—A dwarf dense variety, the branches reaching out in fantastic irregularity; foliage a light green; a desirable novelty.

SABINA (Savin)—A dwarf spreading shrub, with trailing branches, grows only about two feet in height, but spreads over the ground to a size of 10 to 15 feet in diameter; hardy and highly ornamental where such a tree is desired; foliage dark green.

VAR. TAMARISCIFOLIA—A spreading tree of low growth; the branches fan-shaped and trailing along the ground; makes a pretty lawn or terrace specimen. Good for rock gardens, walls, etc.

VIRGINIANA—A native of America, grows to be a medium sized tree and of fine form; the dark green lacey foliage, healthy, hardy nature of this tree makes it a desirable lawn tree; also makes a good hedge.

VAR. GLAUCA (Glaucous)—This is a variety of Red Cedar, having a beautiful silver foliage; is extremely handsome; slightly tender at Ottawa, but perfectly hardy in Southern Ontario.

VIRG. ELEGANTISSIMA—A distinct and beautiful variety of Red Cedar, with golden bronze foliage; particularly attractive in winter.

PICEA—SPRUCE.

ALBA—White Spruce. A native tree, varying in growth from 25 to 50 feet. Foliage silvery gray. An exceptionally hardy and valuable tree for our Northwest provinces.

EXCELSA (Norway Spruce)—One of the most beautiful and most valuable evergreens we have. Hardy, thrifty, rapid grower; excellent hedge tree or wind-break; branches assume a graceful, drooping habit when the tree attains from 15 to 20 feet in height.

EXCELSA AUREA (Golden Spruce)—A beautiful golden variety of the Norway Spruce.

PUMILA (or Pygmea)—Compact, dwarf and symmetrical; desirable for small lawns.

PUNGENS (Colorado Spruce)—The original form of the now famous Colorado Blue Spruce. The foliage of this tree is occasionally quite blue, but mostly a light green. It is a strong grower in almost any soil, and makes an ornamental tree of great beauty.

PUNGENS GLAUCA (Colorado Blue Spruce)—These are the blue specimens picked out of the above, and are of a rich blue or sage colored foliage. Very hardy and beautiful.

PINUS—PINE.

AUSTRIACA (Austrian or Black)—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

SYLVESTRIS (Scotch)—A fine robust, rapid growing tree with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage.

MONTANA (Pumilo)—Mountain Pine. An Alpine species, broader than its height, used for planting on rocky banks, rockeries and small lawns.

VAR. MUGHO (Dwarf Pine)—An upright small pine found on the Alps and Pyrennees. The width is usually greater than the height; seldom over 10 to 20 feet high.

RETINOSPERA—JAPAN CYPRESS.

FILIFERA—This is an exquisitely delicate, lace-like leaved evergreen of drooping habit, perfectly hardy at Ottawa, where specimens 6 feet or so high may be seen on the Experimental Farm grounds.

FILIFERA AUREA—This is almost identical with Filifera, but has golden tipped foliage, and is very unique.

PISIFERA—Splendid, quick growing variety with long feathery branches; always attractive.

PISIFERA AUREA—An attractive evergreen with golden feathery foliage. One of the best.

PLUMOSA—Hardy at Ottawa; the most satin-like, delicate foliage, compact, unlike any of the evergreen in appearance, strong grower.

PLUMOSA AUREA——A golden-tipped variety of similar appearance to Plumosa, only that it is tipped with gold and is not so strong a grower; very pretty; retains its golden color throughout the year; only reaches a height of 4 to 5 feet.

SQUARROSA VEITCHII—Extraordinary compact habit; grows to be only 4 to 5 feet high, the growth apparently going inward until it is a solid, irregular column of a very odd shape and appearance; hardy and worth planting as a rare oddity.

TAXUS—YEW.

CANADENSIS—Excellent Evergreen for a low fence and of real effect in the formal garden; stands shearing well.

THUYA—ARBOR VITÆ.

OCCIDENTALIS (American)—Valuable for hedges; is very hardy and easily transplanted, few or no plants ever failing if nursery specimens are obtained; grows rapidly, and with very little care soon forms a beautiful hedge, very dense, and perfectly impervious to the sight.

OCC. COMPACTA—A low growing, very compact, handsome variety, attains a height of only about 5 feet when fully grown, and about the same diameter, being largest in diameter a little below the centre.

OCC. ELLWANGERII (Ellwanger's)—A very elegant, delicate foliaged variety, distinct in appearance; attains a height of about 10 feet, and a width at the base of about the same.

OCC. GLOBOSA (Globe Headed)—This is one of the most desirable of evergreens; forms a very dense, round head, and grows strong and thrifty; of a dark green color; attains a height of only 6 to 8 feet and about the same breadth.

OCC. HOVEYII AUREA (Hovey's)—A distinct hardy American variety; dense and conical; with light golden green foliage.

OCC. LUTEA (Geo. Peabody)—A handsome little pyramidal bush, with clear, lasting yellow foliage.

OCC. PYRAMIDALIS (Pyramidal Arbor Vitae)—This is a strikingly beautiful tree, planted singly or in pairs, stretching up to a height of 25 to 30 feet when 15 to 20 years old. A pyramid of solid green; grows in shape like a church spire.

OCC. VERVÆNEANA (Vervæne's)—A variety with a golden tinted foliage, forms a most strikingly handsome tree, pyramidal in form; attains a height of 15 to 20 feet and 7 to 8 feet at the base. No finer evergreen in existence.

ORIENTALIS COMPACTA—Bright green foliage in flattened fan-shaped growth; a smart little lawn tree, hardy in Southern Ontario.

ORIENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS—Distinctly pyramidal in habit. The tips of the branches touched with gold.

SEMPER AURESCENS (Ever Golden)—A variety of the Chinese, nearly spherical in form; of dwarf habit, retains its golden tint the year round. One of the best variegated evergreens, but not sufficiently hardy except for Southern Ontario.

WARREANA (Siberian)—The best of all the Cedars for Northern Ontario and Quebec, being exceedingly hardy, and keeps its color well all winter; grows compact and strong; stands shearing well and is suitable alike for hedges, lawns, or for clumps; attains a height of 10 to 12 feet and about 8 feet across.

TSUGA—HEMLOCK.

CANADENSIS (Hemlock Spruce)—A remarkably graceful and beautiful native tree, with drooping branches and delicate foliage like that of the Yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a handsome lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

ROSES

WE BUD OUR ROSES on Manetti stock, finding from experience that most varieties grown this way adapt themselves to a wider range of climate and soil, and bloom, perhaps, more profusely, as well as to make stronger plants. Our roses are grown out of doors in ordinary soil, and they are as hardy and vigorous as it is possible to make them. Those marked "F" are specially recommended as fragrant. All these varieties are selected from the best roses grown, and they can be highly recommended.

As our stock of Roses varies from time to time, we give only a list of those kinds which we invariably have on hand. For fuller list we ask clients to write us.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

ANNA DE DIESBACH (F)—Rosy carmine, large, very fragrant, vigorous grower.

ALFRED COLOMB (F)—Vigorous; brilliant carmine crimson, very large and globular, high centre.

AMERICAN BEAUTY (F)—Large, globular; pink, shaded with carmine.

ANNIE WOOD—Vigorous, beautiful, clear red color, large and full.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN—Rich velvety maroon.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD—Vigorous; delicate pink, suffused white; large, globular, beautiful.

BARONNE PREVOST—Vigorous, deep rose; large and full; abundant bloomer.

BLACK PRINCE—Deep crimson; a wonderful flower.

CAPT. CHRISTY—Soft rose, deeper at centre.

CHARLES LEFEBVRE (F)—Robust, rich velvety crimson scarlet; very large; excellent form.

CLIO (F)—Vigorous; flesh color; large globular, very free bloomer.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD—Vigorous; bright carmine crimson; fine form; bud long and pointed.

COQUETTE DES ALPS (F)—White, shaded with carmine; small flowers in clusters. A continuous bloomer.

DUPUY JAMAIN (F)—Vigorous; very bright cerise; large, full and fine form; a distinct variety, and thoroughly reliable.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH—Very vigorous; bright vermillion; large and full; splendid variety.

EARL OF DUFFERIN (F)—Vigorous; rich, brilliant, velvetty crimson, shaded with dark maroon.

FISHER HOLMES—Vigorous, crimson scarlet; large and full; free bloomer.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—Very vigorous; snow white petals, shell shaped; very large, opening well.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (F)—Vigorous; brilliant crimson scarlet; large and full; very fragrant.

GLOIRE DE C. GUINOISSEAU—Vermillion red; brilliant and vigorous.

GLOIRE DE MARGOTTIN—Dazzling red; flower well shaped.

HER MAJESTY—Satin rose; upright, vigorous grower.

HORACE VERNET—Velvety red; free bloomer.

HUGH DICKSON—Vigorous; brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet, centre high and pointed.

J. B. CLARKE—Crimson; strong grower.

JOHN HOPPER—Very vigorous; very large and well formed.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE (F)—Vigorous; red scarlet, shaded purple; large and full.

LADY HELEN STEWART (F)—Vigorous; bright crimson scarlet; large, full and highly perfumed.

MARIE BAUMANN—Soft carmine red.

SUZANNE MARIE RHODOCANACHI—Old rose; vigorous.

MRS. R. G. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD (F)—Vigorous; deep, rosy pink, outer petals shaded pale flesh, white at base; an exceedingly fine rose.

MABEL MORRISON—White; full and cup shaped; petals firm.

MADAME PLANTIER—Vigorous; white; full form and a profuse bloomer.

MARSHALL P. WILDER—Vigorous; cherry carmine; profuse bloomer over an extended period.

MAD. GABRIEL LUIZET (F)—Very vigorous; fine satin rose of beautiful tint; large and full.

MRS. JOHN LAING (F)—Vigorous; soft pink; very large and abundant bloomer; one of special merit.

MERVEILLE DE LYON—Pure white, tinted pink in centre; very large.

MAGNA CHARTA—Vigorous; bright pink; large and full and early in season.

MARGARET DICKSON—Vigorous; white with flesh centre; petals very large shell shaped and of immense substance; extra fine; gold medal National Rose Society.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN—Vigorous; rich, deep velvety crimson; large, full and fine form.

PAUL NEYRON (or Neron)—Vigorous; deep rose and very large, with fine foliage.

ULRICH BRUNNER—Vigorous; cherry crimson.

HYBRID TEA ROSES AND TEA ROSES.

As our stock of Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses varies from time to time, we are not listing them in this catalogue, but we will be pleased to send our customers lists with descriptions at any time.

AUSTRIAN BRIARS AND THEIR HYBRIDS

These require little or no pruning. Remove only the dead or weaker wood.

BEAUTIE DE LYON—Coral red, slightly shaded with yellow; a beautiful rose with unique coloring.

HARRISONII (Harrison's Yellow)—Very pretty, bright yellow; suited for bedding.

PERSIAN YELLOW—Deep golden yellow; very large; extra fine.

RAYON D'OR—Coppery orange, streaked with scarlet; medium sized flowers.

SOLEIL D'OR—Varying from orange to reddish gold; conical buds, opening to large; free bloomer.

MOSS ROSES.

Their beautiful buds and fragrance render these great favorites, and deservedly so. They require close pruning and good cultivation.

AETNA—Bright crimson; very double.

BLANCHE MOREAU—Pure white; perfect form; well mossed.

COMTESSE DE MURINAIS—White, shaded blush; a vigorous grower.

CRESTED—Pale rose; buds perfectly crested.

PERPETUAL WHITE—White; blooms in clusters; very mossy.

SALET—Clear rose; vigorous grower.

CLIMBING POLYANTHA ROSES.

AGLAIA; YELLOW RAMBLER—Bright yellow; flowers shell shaped form, with tea perfume.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD—New, brilliant crimson; a perpetual bloomer.

GOLDFINCH—Soft yellow, flowering profusely in large clusters. A free and vigorous grower.

HUGONIS—A Chinese variety with myriads of yellow flowers; strong and vigorous and very free.

SEVEN SISTERS—Crimson, changing to blush; flowers in large clusters.

TAUSENDSCHON—Vigorous; opening flowers pink; rosy carmine when open; large clusters.

THALIA; WHITE RAMBLER—White; flowering in clusters.

CLIMBING PRAIRIE ROSES.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Fine white, with blush centre; very full and double.

GEM OF PRAIRIE—Strong and vigorous grower, similar in habit to Queen of Prairie, but flowers are darker, besides being fragrant.

QUEEN OF PRAIRIE—Bright rose color; large, compact and globular; a profuse bloomer.

CLIMBING WICHURIANA ROSES.

ALBERIC BARBIER—Semi-double in clusters, creamy white with yellow centre, darker shade in the bud; a strong grower and fragrant.

AMERICAN PILLAR—Single, pink; a strong grower.

BLUSH RAMBLER—Blush pink; flowers in big clusters.

DOROTHY PERKINS—A beautiful shell pink rose, sweetly perfumed and borne in clusters of thirty or forty. A very strong grower, sometimes making from 6 to 8 feet of growth in a season.

EXCELSA (Red Dorothy Perkins)—Clear scarlet; strong grower, a very superior rose.

GARDENIA—Yellow, vigorous and free bloomer.

HIAWATHA—Deep crimson, shading to white at base of petals; effective and showy.

LADY GAY—Beautiful rose pink; very free blooming.

MINNEHAHA—Shell pink, like Dorothy Perkins, but trusses bigger.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER—Brilliant scarlet; very fine.

TRIER—Creamy white; edged fawn.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS—White form of this splendid Rose.

RUGOSA ROSES AND HYBRIDS.

Natives of Japan. Exceedingly hardy, growing in almost any soil. Flowers are single, large and fragrant, and the seed pods are bright red, and are striking objects during winter months. No pruning required after the first season.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT—Gardenia like white flowers; very hardy.

CONRAD F. MEYER—Silvery rose in color; flowers very large and fragrant; very vigorous and hardy.

MRS. CHARLESWORTH—Semi-double, rosy carmine.

MDME. GEORGES BRUANT—Double, white.

NEW CENTURY—Flesh pink, rose centre.

NOVA ZEMBLA—Large, well shaped white flowers. A strong grower and free bloomer.

RUGOSA—Vigorous; crimson; single.

RUGOSA ALBA—Vigorous; white; single.

SIR THOS. LIPTON—Double, white; very free.

ROSES—DWARF POLYANTHA.

Invaluable dwarfs for massing in beds, to brighten shrubbery belts and massed in formal gardens.

ANNA MULLER—Dwarf Polyantha; large clusters of brilliant rose colored flowers produced in great profusion; a good bedding variety; dwarf.

BABY DOLL—Golden yellow, tipped with cerise.

BABY TAUSENDSCHON—Pink, changing to rosy carmine when open.

CATHARINE ZEIMET—Pure white; large clusters; an excellent dwarf variety.

JESSIE—Brilliant scarlet; very free blooming.

MADAME NORBERT LEVAVASSEUR—Dwarf form of Crimson Rambler; hardy, vigorous and perpetual flowering; a valuable bedding variety and for indoor culture.

MAMAN LEVAVASSEUR—Shell pink; very dwarf habit.

MRS. W. H. CUTBUSH—Bright, deep pink.

ORLEANS—Vivid crimson; free flowering.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

WHAT TO PLANT. WHERE TO PLANT IT.

AS a guide and help to customers in selecting Trees and Shrubs for various sites and purposes, we here give a series of selections which will enable one to find at once the tree or shrub for their purpose. It is not possible to describe within the pages of a Catalogue, the many and varied effects to which Trees and Shrubs will contribute when skillfully placed in the garden beautiful, but it can be told exactly where they will thrive and what purpose they will serve once planted. Owners of large estates, the custodians of Public Parks and masters of Highways, who wish to plant largely should get in touch with our Department of Landscape Architecture, which handles skilfully all sorts of planting problems varying as to size from a frontage garden to the filling of a park or planting the trees on the highways of a county.

DECIDUOUS WEEPING OR DROOPING TREES.

Acer Dasycarpum var. Wierii Lacinatum	Weir's Cut Leaf Maple.
Betula, Alba Pendula	Cut Leaf Weeping Birch.
Fagus Sylvatica Pendula	Weeping Beech.
Fraxinus Excelsior Pendula	Weeping Ash.
Morus Tartarica Pedula	Weeping Mulberry.
Sorbus Aucuparia Pendula	Weeping Mountain Ash.
Salix Babylonica	Weeping Babylonian Willow.
Salix Dolorosa	Weeping Wisconsin Willow.
Ulmus Montana Pendula	Weeping Camperdown Elm.

STRAIGHT TREES FOR STREET AND AVENUE PLANTING.

FOR CITY STREETS—

Acer Platanoides Schwedlerii	Schwedler's Maple.
Acer Platanoides	Norway Maple.
Plantanus Orientalis	Oriental Plane or Buttonwood.
Fraxinus Americana	Ash.
Acer Dasycarpum	Silver Maple.
Populus Monolifera syn. Deltoides	Carolina Poplar.
Acer Weirii Lacinatum	Cut Leaved Maple.
Ulmus Americana	American Elm.

TREES AND SHRUBS FOR SEASHORE AND LAKESIDE PLANTING.

TREES—

Platanus Orientalis	Oriental Plant or Buttonwood.
Acer Platanoides	Norway Maple.
Catalpa, variety Speciosa or Bungeii	Catalpas.
Populus in variety	The Poplars.
Quercus in variety	The Oaks.

EVERGREENS—

Juniperus Virginiana	Common or Red Cedar.
Pinus Sylvestris	Scotch Pine.
Pinus Austriaca	Austrian Pine.
Pinus Mughus	Mugho Pine.

SHRUBS—

Cornus in variety	Cornel.
Tamarix in variety	Tamarisk.
Hydrangeas in variety	Hydrangeas.
Ligustrum in variety	The Privets.
Hippophae Rhamnoides	Sea Buckthorn.

VINES—

Loniceras	The Honeysuckles (Climbing).
Polygonum	Spirea Vine.
Vitis Coignetiae	Scarlet Vine.
Vitis Purpurea	Purple Vine.

RAPID GROWERS FOR QUICK RESULTS.
SCREENS TO HIDE OBJECTIONABLE VIEWS.

Trees—

Acer Dasycarpum	Silver Maple.
Acer Negundo	Box Elder or Ash Leaved Maple.
Populus Monilifera syn. Deltoides	Carolina Poplar.
Populus Nigra, var. Fastigiata	Lombardy Poplar.
Ailanthus Glandulosa	Chinese Sumac or Tree of Heaven.
Liriodendron Tulipifera	Tulip Tree.
Larix Europea	European Larch.
Catalpa Speciosa	Western Catalpa.
Fraxinus Alba	American White Ash.
Betula Alba	European White Birch.
Platanus Orientalis	Oriental Plane or Buttonwood.
Salix Babylonica or Elegantissima	Weeping Willows.
Salix Pentandra	Laurel Leaf Willow.

EVERGREENS—

Thuya Occidentalis	American Arbor Vitæ.
Picea Excelsa	Norway Spruce.
Pinus Sylvestris	Scotch Pine.
Pinus Austriaca	Austrian Pine.

VINES—

Celastrus Articulatus	Bittersweet.
Aristolochia Sipho	Dutchman's Pipe.
Ampelopsis Veitchii	Japanese or Boston Ivy.
Loniceras	The Honeysuckles.
Polygonum Baldshuanicum	Spirea Vine.

EVERGREENS FOR LAWN SPECIMENS.

Picea Excelsa	Norway Spruce.
Picea Pungens	Colorado Spruce.
Picea Pungens Glauca	Colorado Blue Spruce.
Pinus Austrica	Austrian Pine.
Pinus Mughus	Mugho Pine.
Retinospora Filifera	Thread-Branched Retinospora.
Retinospora Plumosa	Green Retinospora.
Retinospora Plumosa, var. Aurea	Golden Retinospora.
Thuya Occidentalis	American Arbor Vitæ.
Thuya Occidentalis var Aurea	Geo. Peabody Arbor Vitæ.
Thuya Pyramidalis	Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ.
Thuya Warreana	Siberian Arbor Vitæ.

FLOWERING TREES FOR LAWN SPECIMENS

Aesculus in variety	The Horse Chestnuts.
Magnolia in variety	The Magnolias.
Robinia Hispida	Rose Acacia.
Pyrus Augustifolia	Bechtel's Crab Apple.
Catalpa Speciosa	Western Catalpa.
Cerasus in variety	The Flowering Cherries.
Liriodendron Tulipifera	Tulip Tree.
Crataegus Oxycantha and varieties	The Hawthorns.
Sorbus Aucuparia	Mountain Ash.
Cercis Canadensis	Red Bud.
Pyrus Malus Var.	Flowering Crabs.

SHRUBS FOR SHADY PLACES.

Hydrangea Arborescens	Snowball Hydrangea.
Rhodotypus	White Kerria.
Ligustrum in variety	The Privets.
Calycanthus Floridus	Sweet Shrub.
Lonicera Tatarica and its varieties	Tatarian Honeysuckle.
Symphoricarpus Vulgaris	Coral Berry.
Symphoricarpus racemosus	Snowberry.
Cydonias	Japan Quince.

EVERGREENS, TREES AND SHRUBS FOR WET AND MOIST PLACES.

EVERGREENS:

Thuya Occidentalis	American Arbor Vitæ.
Tsuga Canadensis	Hemlock Spruce.
Pinus Austrica	Austrian Pine.

TREES—

Acer Dasycarpum	Silver Maple.
Salix in variety	Willows.
Alnus in variety	Alders.
Larix Europea	European Larch.
Ulmus Americana	American Elm.

SHRUBS—

Cornus	Cornels or Dogwood.
Spireas in variety	
Sambucus in variety	Elders.

TREES AND SHRUBS FOR DRY AND SHALLOW SOILS.

EVERGREENS:

Juniperus Virginiana	Red or Common "Cedar."
Picea Excelsa	Norway Spruce.
Pinus Sylvestris	Scotch Pine.
Pinus Mugho	Mugho Pine.
Picea Pungens	Colorado Spruce.
Picea Pungens Glauca	Colorado Blue Spruce.

TREES—

Acer Negundo	Box Elder or Manitoba Maple.
Catalpas (any variety)	
Morus in variety	The Mulberries.
Robinia Pseudoacacia	Black Locust.

SHRUBS—

Ligustrum in variety	Privets.
Lonicera Morrowi	Tree Honeysuckle.
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora	Great Panicled Hydrangea.
Syringa in variety	Lilacs.
Philadelphus in variety	Mock Orange or Syringa.

PLANTS WITH ODD OR BRIGHT COLORED FOLIAGE.

TREES—

Acer Platanoides var. Schwedlerii	Purple Leaved Norway Maple.
Acer Polymorphum var. Atropurpureum	Blood Leaved Japan Maple.
Acer Polymorphum var Dissectum	Cut Leaved Japan Maple.
Fagus Sylvatica var. Purpurea	Purple Leaved Beech.
Populus Aurea VanGeertii	Golden Poplar.
Populus Bolleana	Pyramidal Silver Poplar.
Prunus Pissardii	Purple Leaved Plum.

SHRUBS—

Philadelphus Foliis Aureis	Golden Leaved Mock Orange.
Diervilla Nana Variegata	Variegated Weigelia.
Sambucus Nigra Aurea	Golden Leaved Elder.
Hibiscus Foliis Variegata	Variegated Althea.
Cornus Elegantissima Variegata	Silver Leaved Dogwood.
Cornus Alba. var. Spæthi Aurea	Golden Leaved Dogwood.

PLANTS WITH BRILLIANT AUTUMN FOLIAGE.

TREES—

Acer Polymorphum	Japanese Maple.
Acer Platanoides	Norway Maple.
Acer Saccharinum	Sugar or Rock Maple.
Quercus Rubra	Red Oak.
Quercus Palustris	Pin Oak.

SHRUBS—

Rhus in variety	The Sumacs.
Barberis Thunbergii	Japanese Barberry.
Diervilla Eva Rathke	Eva Rathke Weigelia.
Ligustrum Regalense	Regal Privet.

SHRUBS WITH ORNAMENTAL FRUITS.

Berberis Thunbergii	Japanese Barberry.
Eleagnus Longipes	Silver Thorn.
Viburnum Opulus	High Bush Cranberry.
Symphoricarpus Racemosus	Snowberry.
Symphoricarpus Vulgaris	Coral Berry.
Lonicera Morrowii	Japanese Bush Honeysuckle.
Mahonia Japonica	Ashberry.

VINES—

Lycium Chinensis	Matrimony Vine.
Celastrus Scandens	Bittersweet.

TREES AND SHRUBS THAT BRING WINTER CHEER.

TREES—

Betula Alba	European White Birch.
Betula Alba var. Lacinata Pendula	Weeping Cut Leaved White Birch.

SHRUBS—

Berberis Thunbergii	Japanese Barberry.
Cornus Alba var. Siberica	Red Siberian Dogwood.
Cornus Siberica	Red Dogwood.

EVERGREENS WITH ODD AND BRIGHT FOLIAGE

Juniperus Virginiana var. Glauca	Silver Virginia Cedar.
Picea Pungens, var. Glauca	Colorado Blue Spruce.
Retinospera Filifera Aurea	Thread-Branched Retinospera.
Retinospera Plumosa var. Aurea	Golden Retinospera.
Thuya Occidentalis var. Aurea	George Peabody Arbor Vitæ.

FLOWERING TREES.

Named in the order in which they flower; embracing some of the choicest species.

MAY.

Almond.
Cherry, Double Flowered.
Judas Tree.
Chinese Magnolias.
Horse Chestnuts.
Crabs, Flowering.
Peach, Double Flowered.
Prunus Pissardii.

JUNE.

Mountain Ash.
Thorns, in variety.
White Fringe.
Catalpa.
Lindens.

JULY.

Chestnut, American.

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND VINES.

Named in the order in which they flower; embracing some of the choicest species.

APRIL.

Daphne Mezereum.

MAY.

Forsythia, in variety.
Spirea Thunbergii.
Spirea Arguta.
Spirea Van Houttei.
Lilacs.
Japan Quince.
Almonds.
Prunus Triloba.
Honeysuckle Tatarian.
Wistaria.

JUNE.

Deutzia Gracilis.
Deutzia Lemoineii.
Viburnum Opulus var. Sterilis.
Weigelias.

JUNE—Continued

Lilac Josikea.
Lilac Japonica.
Lilac Villosa.
Hydrangea, Arborescens.
Syringas.
Clematis Jackmanii, and others.
Elder.
Deutzia, Crenata Flore Pleno.
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.

JULY.

Spirea Billardii.
Spirea Anthony Waterer.
Spirea Callosa Aluba.
Spirea Callosa.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Altheas.
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.
Clematis Paniculata.

FENCE PLANTS.

Most stand shearing well.

EVERGREEN.

Arbor Vitæ, American	Plant	2	to 1	yard.
Arbor Vitae, Hoveyii	"	2		"
Norway Spruce	"	2		"
White Spruce	"	2		"

DECIDUOUS.

Berberis Thunbergii	"	3		"
Box Barberry (dwarf)	"	4		"
Buckthorn	"	3		"
Caragana (Siberian Pea)	"	3		"
Privets	"	3		"
Honeysuckle Tatarian	"	2		"
Spirea Van Houttei	"	2		"
Snowberry (White)	"	3		"
Symphoricarpus Vulgaris	"	2		"
Quince, Japan	"	2		"
Rosa Rugosa and Alba	"	2		"

FARM FENCES, WIND SCREENS AND SHELTER BELTS.

Honey Locust (cattle proof if cut and laid)	Plant	3	to 1	yard.
Cockspur Thorn (cattle proof if cut and laid	"	3		"
Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Pine)	"	1		"
Pinus Sylvestris (Scotch Pine)	"	1		"
Arbor Vitæ, Evergreen (may be sheared)	"	2		"
Norway Spruce, Evergreen (may be sheared)	"	2		"

E. D. Smith & Son, Limited, are always glad to assist purchasers in selecting trees and shrubs for any soil, situation, use or effective display.

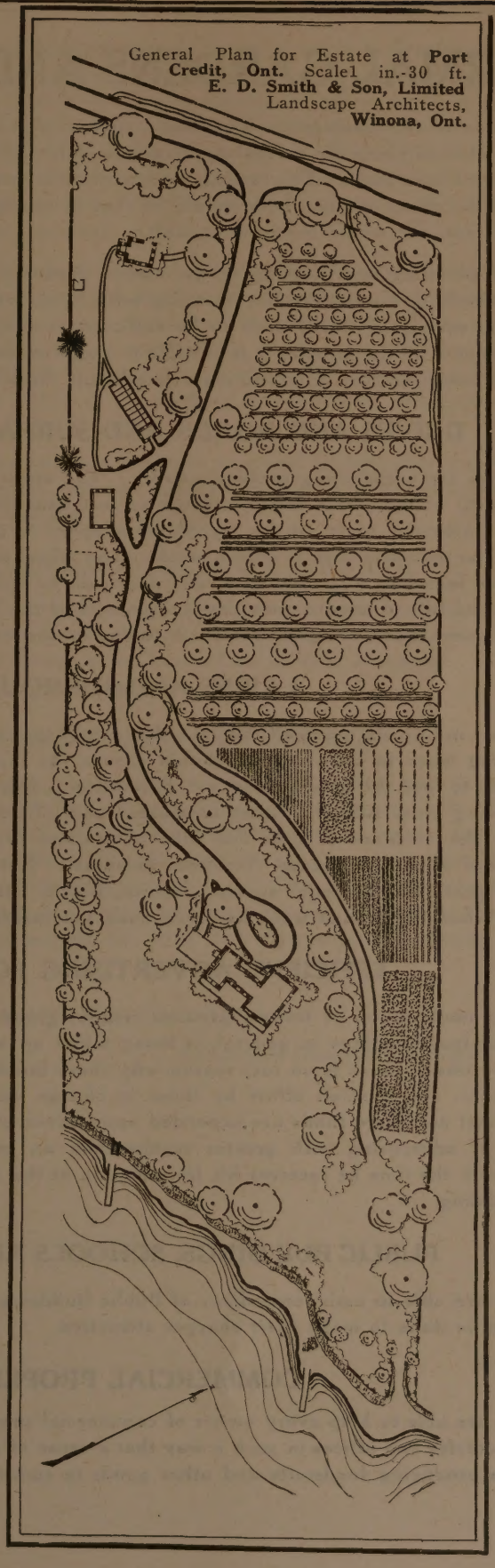
Landscape Architecture

ITS SCOPE

THE demand for advice in the layout of our customers' gardens started with the first bale of trees that left the Nurseries in 1882 and it has grown in such volume since then, that for a long time we have had a busy Department of Landscape Architecture especially equipped to deal with it. No garden problem is too small for us to deal with, and no problem of real magnitude exists that has not same parallel in our experience as Foresters and Garden Furnishers in Canada, and this experience we place freely in the hands of those that seek it for their own guidance.

We also contract for the survey, layout or remodelling of Parks, Cemeteries, Public Gardens, Private Estates, Commercial Premises, the design of Garden Villages, Waterside Frontages, Boulevards and Highway Tree Planting, Farms and Residential estates, and we undertake the arrangement of vistas, the erection of garden structures and the development of park and garden scenery needing expert treatment.

We can provide from our staff, engineering skill in the grading and topographical problems likely to be met with, such as Drainages, bridging and other features; and our system of costing contracts is a most satisfactory one from the customers' point of view—we stand by our bargain. We also deal with waterscapes, the marginal gardens of our Great Lakes System and its connections, and we are specially skilled in problems of water erosion and other escarpment work, the reclamation of lands occasionally submerged, and in ornamentally reafforesting waste areas.



GENERAL PLAN AND LAYOUT FOR AN EIGHT ACRE ESTATE

This design provides for segregation of service buildings, an approach adapted to the lay of the land and to bring into effect varied outlooks over Lake Ontario. There is a screened service yard; vegetable gardens, vineyard and orchard, all in proportion to their service and value. The two acres devoted to lawn and furnished with suitable trees and shrubs, etc., form a continuous belt from waterscape to highway.

FORMAL GARDENS AND TERRACING

Works of this description invariably call for treatment of the expert—rarely is the amateur able to blend the irregular surrounds of his formal garden with the regular outline of the house itself. The formal garden, well-balanced and proportionate, should do this, and the effect of the whole should be that of recognizing the one as essential to the other—if not, the whole layout is at fault.

The planning and planting of the formal garden is giverned by the type of *facade* that overlooks it, the lines of the terracing must agree with the lines of the house, and the stairways, usually of stone, need to be sufficiently weighty in character to give a sense of permanence to the effect. It is possible to spend in unnecessary grading and soil movement ten times the cost of consulting a Landscape Architect.

DRIVES AND ROADS AND SURFACE DRAINAGES.

These are engineering problems solely. The original layout has to be governed by the disposal of the storm water and winter wet conditions, and the serviceability of the drive in particular must, in the layout, be adapted to gradients, cutting here and filling there. The metalling also is expert work. The wheel stress of modern high power autos is a grave factor in wear and tear, and provision to withstand this wear, the grading of the cuts and fills to accord with the landscape, and the easy curves and general finish of a well-planned drive, are great factors in tuning up the value of Real Estate.

LAWNS AND SURROUNDS.

Grass in Canada needs all the care that can be given to it. As a preliminary measure all grading work in lawn making should ensure the top soil being replaced on the new elevations to feed the grasses, and yet, how often is this done and for lack of which does the growing grass suffer? Other measures—that of drainage and easy gradients, extinguishing the evidence of cuts and fills, allowances for consolidation, etc., require the trained eye of the Landscape Architect to adjust. Notably is this the case where large areas of grass land is under sports. Tennis, Bowls, Cricket, Football, Golf, can only be enjoyed when the ground work has been done successfully.

EFFICIENT ADVERTISING FOR TOWNS.

The amelioration of factory grounds, school grounds, railway stations, library sites, and municipal buildings in general, is being taken up with an enthusiasm which accomplishes results. There is no just reason why these buildings and their grounds should be an eye-sore, and a small effort by those in charge usually results in an improvement. Great effort and large funds are expended upon advertising a town, but there surely is no method of advertising with greater results than an improvement which impresses the visitor from the time he receives his introduction at the depot to his farewell in the municipal building.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

We are able to assist custodians of Public Buildings of varied purpose and use, as to what can be done to make their charges attractive.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY.

We are able to help every owner of commercial property to develop the surroundings of his factories and offices in such a way that a sense of pride of ownership must accrue—concerns producing foodstuffs and other goods in common demand will find high adver-

ising value in the smart, clean and tidy appearance of factories set in a planting of young trees—order and tidiness is difficult to maintain on barren sites, but turn this site into a tree garden and tidiness is unconsciously taught—workpeople feel a sense of pride in their environment. Buyers who come around are impressed by the difference between the bare walls so common everywhere—and that clean, smart note so manifest where careful planting is done. All kinds of mills, factories and workshops are capable of being treated in this way and in the larger concerns the provision of recreation grounds in addition—help measurably to hold the good-will of workpeople.

Every square yard of ground not earmarked for service can grow trees—a row of trees will screen scrap-yards, coal yards and dumps; a dozen plants of Ampelopsis will cover the bareness of walls—give soft greens throughout summer and brilliant scarlet in the fall. The surrounds of the work people's mess rooms could reasonably be made attractive. The approach to the block of offices is just the place for a few specimen evergreens—and the outlook from the office is not without possibility of being made picturesque.

Our Landscape Architect has given great attention to model factory sites, commercial buildings and model homes of workmen, and has recently completed excellent schemes for the development of model villages overseas.

PARKS AND GARDENS—PUBLIC OR PRIVATE.

Usually, amateur efforts in the development of large estates are far too intensive. Whilst of real merit in some of the details, there is a lack of grip of the length and breadth of the land under treatment and the estate is not handled to the best advantage. The services of a Landscape Architect are most necessary here.

TREES AND SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS.

It is possible by a careful system of planting to make the garden attractive at all seasons of the year. The effective coloring of Evergreen trees, the colored barks of Birch, Willow, Poplar and Dogwood, the russet of Barberry and Mahonia, are effects one cannot afford to ignore where all else is in the gray garb of winter for a period of five months. Everything that will brighten winter should be planted first. Then comes the whole range of trees, shrubs and perennials, each being planted in its proper relation to the other —tree and shrub and perennial each helping the other in a given scheme of things and in close association.

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Landscape Department, Winona, Ont.

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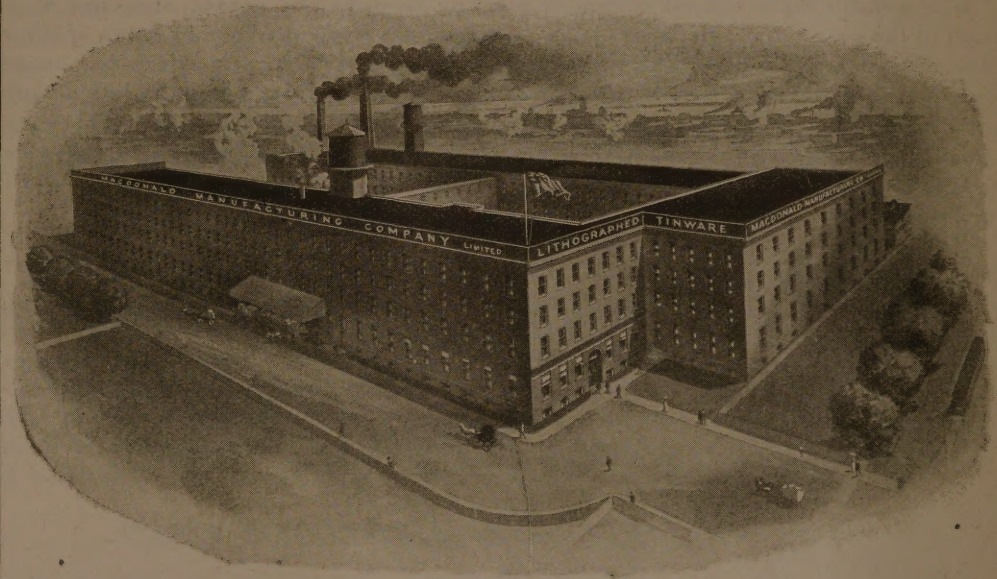

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SOME OF THE STYLES

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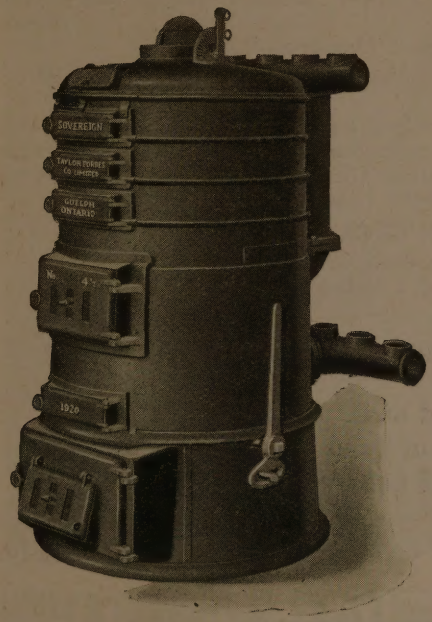

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